Nippon Times

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BRITAIN TENSELY WAITS FOR ELECTION RESULTS

Last Air-Borne Ballot Bags Containing Soldier Votes Arrive From Overseas

There was tension in the air already on Wednesday as the people of Britain waited for the announcement of their next new government, according to a London dispatch relayed from Stockholm.

Though the actual counting of the votes was not to begin until Thursday morning, return officers were reported busy Wednesday sorting and checking the service votes, mainly from overseas. It was likely to take all day and when it was finished, the service parcels were to be put under lock and key ready for Thursday's counting.

Prime Minister Churchill arrived in England Wednesday afternoon after a flight from Potsdam. He was accompanied by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Labor Party leader Clement Attlee.

The fate of Prime Minister Churchill's Government in the British general election may be known by 5 p.m. Thursday and the announcement of the results is likely to be begun about 10 a.m., according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm quoting a London report.

It is further learned that the last of the air-borne ballet bags containing the postal votes of the troops in the Far East and on the continent have arrived by the Royal Air Force transport command and that actual counting of the votes will begin at 9 a.m.

The first constituency to complete the counting probably will announce their winners at about 10:30 a.m. and the peak lead in the victory announcements probably will be between noon and 2 p.m. If the race is close it may be settled by later returns arriving during the afternoon. By 5 p.m. all but a few of the straggling constituencies will have reported.

It is understood that at noon the British Broadcasting Corporation programs will be interrupted by a series of five-minute reports which will be repeated hourly until 7 p.m. The trend of the voting, it is believed, will be clear by midday and it may then even be known whether or not the national government has been returned to power. This may be clear beyond doubt by about 4 p.m.

BURMA FRONT ENLIVENED

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, July 25.—The war situation on the entire front from Kalaw to eastern Taungoo has assumed an animated aspect for the last 20 days since the Japanese Forces commenced a counterthrust on the western coast of the Sittang River.

In the Pegu area, the native inhabitants who learned of the flight of British troops have begun to show openly their mistrust of the British. Having witnessed this disturbance among the native people the enemy is frantically resorting to propaganda maneuvers by saying that reinforcements have arrived or that their defense has been completed, clearly showing consternation and irritation within the enemy camp.

Enemy Forces Desperate

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, July 25.—Having completed the reorganization of the fighting force which had become greatly depleted due to heavy losses inflicted by the Japanese Forces, the enemy started vigorous action on the Sittang and Myicho fronts with air support.

In spite of the enormous losses, the enemy ground forces under cover of some 100 aircraft which make some 35 rounds daily, are tenaciously repeating counterattacks against the Japanese position. However, the Japanese troops luring the enemy near to their position have been subjecting the latter to smashing assaults, thus frustrating the enemy attempt to effect a further advance.

Admits Japanese Advance

The Headquarters of the Allied Military Forces in Southeast Asia issued the following communique on July 24, a Kandy dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon reported:

"Japanese Forces are advancing toward the Sittang River area from the Pegu hilly sector. The Japanese are carrying on an attack on the British force on the 123 kilometer-highway between Pegu and Nyaunglebin."

NOTICE

Due to disruption in the gas service today's issue of the Nippon Times has been reduced to 2 pages.

BRITISH ARMY ENTERS GRAZ

Takes Over Control of Austrian City From Russians

The British Eighth Army troops today entered Graz in Austria to take over the control of the city from the Russians, according to a Vienna report dated July 25 received in Stockholm.

A Paris report quoting the French News Agency said that the French zone of occupation in Germany is to be divided into five or six sections with a military Governor inside of each zone. The first Minister of the Interior, A. V. Lavran, is to be the general administrator of the French military government.

Poilus Enter Vienna

The first contingent of French troops entered Vienna on Wednesday following the agreement on the occupation of the Austrian capital by the Allied forces, a Paris dispatch reaching Lisbon disclosed.

"BIG 3' REPORTED MAKING JOINT PROPOSAL TO JAPAN

Said Will Be Presented Immediately After Termination Of Potsdam Conference

The Exchange Telegraph printed a report emanating from American sources at Potsdam that Premier Stalin, President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill deliberated exclusively on East Asiatic problems on July 22, says a Zurich report to the Mainichi dated July 24.

The same dispatch also reports that immediately following the termination of the Potsdam Conference the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain are reported to have decided to make a vital joint proposal to Japan.

The Supreme Commander in Southeast Asia, Admiral Louis Mountbatten, has arrived in England Wednesday from Potsdam where he has conferred with the combined chiefs of staff and had discussions with the Big Three, according to a London dispatch relayed from Stockholm.

Other arrivals in England during the day were Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Sir Charles Portal and Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander. The biggest leaders have returned to Britain so that they can be available to study the results of the general elections.

It is not expected that the Potsdam Conference will be interrupted for more than a couple of days as the British leaders are expected to return to Potsdam sometime Friday.

MORGENTHAU REPORTS

Says Treasury Should Have Full Control of Gov't. Finance

In a final report to Congress on Tuesday, former Secretary of Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, said that the Treasury Department should have full control over the financial policy of the Government, according to a July 25 Lisbon report relaying a Washington dispatch.

Morgenthau also advocated that the Treasury should take over the preparation of the President's budget, but the officials concerned in the Budget Bureau flatly oppose this proposal. However officials of various special agencies agreed that more unity is needed in the administration of the Government's central policy.

Morgenthau also proposed that the spending, lending, borrowing and other transactions of Government agencies like the PHA, MHA, PEIC RFE and the Department of Agriculture be placed under the policy control of the Treasury.

Denies Claim to Throne

The Pretender to the Spanish throne, Don Juan, issued a statement in Zurich in reply to current rumors that there are several Bourbon princes laying claim to the throne of Spain, according to a Lisbon dispatch. Don Juan quotes a letter from his elder brother, Don Hermes, in which Don Hermes specifically renounces any claim to the throne either for himself or his descendants.

A few days ago, Don Juan told correspondents that rumors spread because of General Franco's references to the possibility of restoring monarchy in Spain. He denied that he was making preparations to return to Spain immediately.

Enemy Submarine Hit

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH ADVANCE BASE, July 25.—Japanese Air Units detected a large enemy submarine navigating on the surface of the sea off southern Ceram Island on the morning of July 22 and scored accurate hits on the undersea craft.

POLITICAL BODY ADOPTS STIRRING RESOLUTION

Aims to Concentrate People's Political Power to Boost Nation's War Might

A resolution to destroy bureaucratic self-complacency and concentrate the political power of the entire people by solidly uniting the military, officials and general public into a solid body was adopted at the first conference of branch directors of the Dai Nippon Seijikai on Wednesday.

The conference was opened at the former Diet building at 11 a.m. with the attendance of President General Jiro Minami, all advisers and other officials, Government representatives and branch directors, making a total of more than 200.

President Hiroshi Shimomura of the Board of Information gave a talk on the recent condition of His Majesty the Emperor. Then, Jintaro Takeya, director of the Ishikawa Prefecture branch, proposed a motion to send a representative of the conference to the Imperial Palace to pay respects and inquire after the health of His Majesty the Emperor. The motion was unanimously adopted, and it was decided to send a representative upon inquiring the convenience of the Imperial Court.

General Minami then addressed the conference, urging the prefectural branch directors to guide the local activity for the concentration of national fighting power.

"The secret of victory lies in rousing the people's will. If all are put under official control and are turned into automatons, it will be impossible to boost their will. For this purpose, it is necessary to perfect the organic structure of prefectural branches through the Dai Nippon Seijikai," General Minami said.

"The bolstering of the people's will is only possible when the leaders guide the people. Therefore, the secretaries of the Dai Nippon Seijikai should perfect the structure of their political organization by selecting practical local leaders in all villages and districts.

"The greatest problem at present is the rapid and great expansion of fighting power, and the duty of each prefectural branch is, firstly, the actual work to increase fighting strength. In materializing policies, real results can be obtained only when they are enforced according to conditions on the spot. If the Dai Nippon Seijikai formulates proper plans, representing the people's will, and conveys the people's desires to those in authority, the people will manifest willingly their full strength.

"To act in accordance with local conditions is the basic principle. But there are matters that cannot be solved locally, and in such cases it is necessary to maintain coordination with the Headquarters.

"With the further intensification of air raids, various districts may become isolated, and to meet such an emergency, careful preparations as regards communications and transportation must be made now, so that a structure to enable the manifestation of the best effort of each district on its own judgment will be made possible in such an emergency.

"Regarding Government offices, we should aid administrative measures with goodwill for the aim of increasing our fighting power. Therefore, if what the Government does is found to be insufficient to meet the existing situation, we should instantly demand a change. This is one of the most important duties of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, and herein lies the short cut to arouse the people's will and stimulate the courage of the people.

"The war situation will become rapidly intensified in the future, and the people will face unprecedented difficulties due to air raid damage and the consequent lowering of living conditions. If the people's will breaks down, everything is lost. To maintain an indomitable and iron determination at all times is the first requirement for victory.

"All members of the Dai Nippon Seijikai should act with the self-realization of being the pillars of the State and they should set an example for the people."

In the afternoon session of the conference, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo explained the international situation while Rear Admiral Etsuzo Kurihara, Vice-Director of the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, gave an explanation of the present war situation.

Yasujiro Tsutsumi presented an urgent motion for the adoption of the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

"We expect to follow the Imperial Wish by offering ourselves to the great task of protecting the Empire, by destroying bureaucratic self-complacency, concentrating the fighting strength of the entire people with us as the bond to unite the military, official and general public as one body, thereby to mass the total strength of the Empire on the foundation of sincere patriotic sentiment, as our President has directed us in facing the present urgent situation."

FEARS JAPANESE ATTACK

U.S. Admiral Says Nippon Waiting For Chance to Strike Back

Admiral John S. McCain, one of America's experts in aircraft carrier warfare, explained in an interview that he believed that the Allied carrier task forces have been able to operate off the Japanese coast "with practically no opposition" because Japan is "conserving and waiting for a more propitious time" before striking back, it is revealed in a San Francisco dispatch reaching Lisbon, on July 23. McCain's observations were reported in delayed press dispatches from his flagship dated July 20.

McCain, Commander of the Task Force 38, which engaged in recent attacks on the Japanese home islands, emphasized that the war "is no pushover." He warned that past experience shows that Japan has both modern weapons and the ability to use them.

INDIAN LEADERS' STAND IS ASSAILED BY NETAJI

Bose Warns Countrymen Against Defeatism and Pessimism of Congress Members

Since the failure of the Simla Conference, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, has been warning his fellow-countrymen over the radio against the compromising attitude of some of the National Congress leaders and also against the policies of the Muslim League.

In the course of his broadcasts, the Netaji said that some of the Congress leaders were seized by defeatism and pessimism and as a result, assumed a compromising attitude. Some of the leaders went so far as to request Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, to act as a mediator between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress, he further said. Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and some others were also ready for a compromise while Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the National Congress, placed more importance on India's participation in the World Security Organization than on the final goal of India's independence.

Mr. Bose suggested to his countrymen to demand the dispatch of Indian diplomatic representative abroad and warned against the British policy to utilize the Muslim League, saying that the racial and religious problems in India can never be solved while Britain has control over India. He stressed the urgent need for obtaining independence first and said that with independence secured, India's internal issues would be eventually solved. The Netaji then pointed out that the Muslim League was monopolized by plutocrats capitalists and land owners.

Mr. Bose further declared that the National Congress must adopt a democratic policy by discarding discrimination against religion, race and social status in favor of real independence for India.

WHEELER BACKS CHARTER

U.S. Solon, However, Criticizes Allied Control of Germany

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, declared he will vote for ratification of the United Nations Charter as a declaration of pious intention, but he promised a real fight over limiting the use of American troops, according to a Lisbon report dated July 25 quoting a Washington dispatch.

The Montana Senator, long a bitter foe of American intervention in European affairs, took the Senate floor during the second day of debate on the 50-nation agreement after Democratic leader Alben Barkley, Democrat of Kentucky, had asserted that the new league will succeed if the peoples of the world willed it.

Wheeler criticized Allied control of Germany, which he visited earlier in the summer. He declared that as far as the new world organization is concerned, it will have little voice in central European affairs. "By the provisions of this charter," Wheeler said, "the people of all Eastern Europe are denied the principles and the right embodied in the Atlantic Charter."

ANGLO-FRENCH ACCORD

Agreement Reached on Stationing Of Troops in Levant

In a dispatch from Beirut, the French News Service says that an arrangement has been reached between the British Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, General Paget, and the French Delegate-General in the Levant, General Bonnet, according to a Lisbon dispatch.

According to this agreement, French troops will evacuate eastern Syria, but will still remain on the west coast of Syria and in the Lebanons. France will also take control of certain airdromes in the Levant.

This Beirut dispatch says the agreement is provisional and would not affect future decisions about the evacuation of all foreign troops in the Levant.

KAWASAKI AREA ATTACKED BY B-29'S ON WEDNESDAY

3 Enemy Aircraft Downed and 5 Others Damaged, Eastern Headquarters States

Fifty B-29's attacked the Kawasaki area for some one hour from 10 p.m. Wednesday, mostly dropping bombs and caused some damage in the vicinity of Kawasaki, it was announced by the Eastern Army District Headquarters and the Yokosuka Naval Station Headquarters at 8.30 a.m. Thursday. Japanese Unit-Aircraft Units downed three enemy attackers and damaged five others, it is further revealed.

Hiroshima, Yonago Raided

The Chugoku Army District Headquarters made the following announcement at 1 p.m. Wednesday.

Yonago and Hiroshima were raided for three hours from early Wednesday morning by about 100 small enemy planes which principally strafed airfields and shipping in this area. Furthermore, the second wave of about 50 small planes invaded. Hiroshima and environs from 10 a.m. while the third wave of approximately 90 large and small planes attacked Yonago an hour later

Anti-aircraft guns in the Central Army District succeeded in downing 10 enemy aircraft and damaging eight, as confirmed up to the present.

91 Kure Raiders Hit

The combined number of enemy planes raiding Kure on Tuesday morning and afternoon totaled 550 of which, as confirmed by 12 noon Wednesday 57 were downed and 34 damaged

Following the Tuesday raid, the Kure Naval Station and Hiroshima and environs were attacked twice again on Wednesday by carrier-born planes but the enemy escaped without causing any damage whatever.

14 Raiders Downed

Continuing their attack on Tuesday, over 200 ship-borne enemy planes again invaded the mainland from early Wednesday morning. The main force, in formations of from three to 10 planes, came in waves from Kumano Sea with others penetrating from Cape Omae and carried out small bombing attacks and strafing airfields and traffic facilities principally in the Tokaido area. The enemy planes all escaped by about 9 a.m., but strict vigilance is required as the enemy shows evidence of further continuing his attacks, it was announced by the Tokai Army District Headquarters at 12 noon, Wednesday.

Up to the present war results achieved by the Japanese Air Defense Units since Tuesday include 14 enemy aircraft downed and 36 damaged. Our losses are being investigated now.

4 Shizuoka Raiders Downed

Four planes were confirmedly downed and one damaged of the approximate 200 small enemy aircraft which raided Shizuoka on Tuesday.

Make Reconnaissance Flights

One B-24 bomber made a reconnaissance flight over the Izu and Sagami Bay areas at 12:30 a.m. on Wednesday and another over the Kujukuri beach and Boso Peninsula areas. A single B-29 bomber reconnoitered the southwestern part of the Keihin district at 11 a.m. the same day.

British Recognize Austria

The British naval commission in Carenthia has recognized the Austrian provisional government, according to a Vienna report of July 25 received in Stockholm.

SUZUKI GUIDING NATION FOR SURE WAR VICTORY

79-Year-Old Prime Minister in Best of Health: Not Upset By Enemy Raids

As the fighting becomes bitter and hard, the crew look to the commander on the bridge for leadership. From the staunch figure which commands and directs with utter composure, the members feel a new strength welling up. This is the case not only in naval battles. Daily as the situation becomes graver, the nation looks to its leader for guidance and inspiration. Herewith is the profile of the man who in this time of duress heads the nation, with enviable calm and rock-like strength, reports the Asahi.

Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, despite his advanced age of 79 set out for the second time on July 22 to inspect an underground factory which was still in the course of construction so that the passageways were blocked by stacks of lumber. It seemed an onerous inspection for one so aged, but the Prime Minister walked with such great strides and with such vigor that none of his attendants dreamed of lending him a hand. After returning home he took his blood pressure which registered only 169.

The normal blood pressure is 90 plus one's age. Beaming with pride the Prime Minister said, "See, I'm ten years younger than my real age." Those around him are quite concerned over his health but not once since the formation of his Cabinet about four months ago has he been sick. There is an interesting episode relative to this. Just after he had moved from his residence in Koishikawa to the Prime Minister's official residence, a gentleman came rushing to Tokyo from Okayama self-appointing himself to the duty of the Prime Minister's personal doctor. The Prime Minister gladly entrusted his health to this retired navy doctor who was under the Prime Minister in his sea-going days—one Dr. Gyota Kobayashi. But Dr. Kobayashi got thoroughly disgusted for he spent his time only twiddling his thumbs waiting for the Prime Minister to get sick which he never did. Though his weight of 22 kan at his prime has fallen off, he still weighs a good 20 kan. He is rosy-complexioned, radiating health. So the good Dr. Kobayashi must content himself to making just periodical examinations of the Prime Minister and look after the physical welfare of the other members and staff of the Cabinet in a special medical room given to him in the official residence.

Sleeps 10 Hours

The secret of the Prime Minister's health is sleep of which he has at least ten hours a day, retiring about 10 at night and getting up around 6 a.m. Even at the time of the recent continued enemy bombardment, the Prime Minister did not lose his usual composure nor his precious sleep. To be sure the burdens of State rest heavily on his shoulders but he stands like a rock, sound and immovable against the white-capped billows that surge angrily against its side.

He remains unflurried, saying there is no reason to become upset at the enemy bombings of medium and small towns and fleet bombardments for he lays implicit trust in the nation that can rise to sure victory if it is willing to die.

The deep faith the Prime Minister holds of the nation may be appreciated from two or three little things. Letters from the people addressed to the Prime Minister never numbering less than 20 a day and voicing all manner of things, are shown direct to him. Also those close to him offer various opinions and cross-sections of popular thought relative to the recent cut in rice ration and on various internal problems but the Prime Minister is bound to say emphatically, "There's no need for fear. The Japanese are different from the German nation. I'm positive the full power of the Japanese has not yet been drawn out. Faced to fight with their backs against the wall the nation will surely produce an amazing power but such a time has not yet come. It is unpardonable to lose one's head. It is just as unreasonable to wait for some miracle to happen. It is important that we fight with all our strength and power."

Prime Minister Suzuki has a wealth of historical data and so his every thought and saying is enriched by historical references. He is an avid reader but his whole library has been burnt up in the raids. A copy of "Laotsze" was found for him by his grandson at an old bookstall. He pointed to a passage in the opened book, which read, "The methods of governing a great country are the same as for cooking small fish." Trying to cook fish quickly or over too strong a fire breaks the fish up, thus spoiling it. Whatever you do, do it slowly and well.

This is the thought behind these words, but to the Prime Minister the lesson to be found herein is not only the secret of his administration but the very foundation of his way of life. The Prime Minister's bearing of ease and perfect composure cannot be budged and seems to emanate from deep within him.

Spends Busy Day

His daily routine commences with his appearance for work in the Cabinet at 9 a.m. He makes it a rule not to see any visitors during the morning hours, spending them in speculation and thought. He leaves work at 6 p.m., ending a day which gives him hardly any time for rest, followed as it is with a continuous round of meetings and conferences. However, through entrustment of central powers to local authorities, there is somewhat more leisure now so that he has been able to make inspections of various government organs.

His recreation which he looks forward to with much pleasure each Sunday is the care of his plants in his small garden, while he allows himself the luxury of two cigars a day and half a "go" of sake. Up till now he was an inveterate smoker, with a cigar always in his hand but since becoming Prime Minister he has restricted himself to a daily ration of two cigars in consideration of his health.

BELGIAN PREMIER SCORED

Accused of Preventing King Leopold's Return to Belgium

Belgian Prime Minister Achille van Acker was accused today by a Country Party member of preventing King Leopold's return to Belgium after the Red Cross had made arrangements for him, according to a Brussels report of July 25 received in Stockholm.

The Prime Minister, however, denied the charges declaring that his past interview with the King was cordial and it was his intention at that time that the King should return home.

The same Country Party member also had a sharp exchange of words with Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak about King Leopold's talk with Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden which the member asserted was not of a political nature.

NEW POSTAL REGULATION TO EXPEDITE DELIVERY

Applies to Letters Sent by Munitions, Shipping Firms Vital to War Industry

Letters on official business will be dispatched under a new official system replacing the express delivery urgent postal system from July 26 as one step to guarantee postal service under the present critical times, according to the Communications Board.

By this new service, letters of particular urgency requiring immediate dispatch from special juridical munitions firms and shipping offices which carry on work vital to the war will be speedily and safely sent, to be delivered direct to the addressee from the receiving post offices. The system of registered and special delivery mail will be continued as before.

The new postal service is open only to those carrying on work vital to increased war production and recognized by a collection and delivery post office. Application for such should be made by those qualified to make use of this service to the nearest collection and delivery post office.

However, firms not registered to utilize this new official postal service may make use of the system in making replies to letters on official business.

The charges are as follows: For first class inland mail up to 20 grams, 70 sen with an extra charge of 10 sen for each additional 20 grams. For second class mail post (cards) 65 sen. For first class mail between Japan, Chosen, Manchoukuo and Kwantung Province the charge is ¥1.40 up to 20 grams with further charges of ¥1.40 for each additional 20 grams. Post cards cost 75 sen.

More Leaving For Hokkaido

The fourth party of soldier-colonizers from the raid devastated areas of Tokyo is scheduled to leave for Hokkaido around August 1 as soon as train accommodations are available. Plans are now complete to send the eighth party with whose departure the new settlers will number in all 9,000 persons from 2,500 families by September 10.

HIS MAJESTY ENJOYING BEST OF HEALTH NOW

Attending to State Affairs Day And Night, Reports Dr. Shimomura

His Majesty the Emperor is in better health than ever in the present period of emerency and attending to State affairs, Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, President of the Board of Information, told the provincial leaders of the Dai-Nippon Seijikai in conference in Tokyo on July 25.

Dr. Shimomura directed the attention of the people to the fact that His Imperial Majesty has from day to day and from night to night looked after affairs of State during the period that has elapsed since the outbreak of the China Affair, a period marked by a succession of Cabinet changes, eight in all, including that which brought the present Suzuki Cabinet into office.

"The present," Dr. Shimomura said, "is not the time when we can hope to have done our duty to the Throne by merely sacrificing our lives for it."

He ended by expressing his conviction that the 100,000,000 people are under the duty of exerting themselves in a greater degree to demonstrate the spirit of service.

President Shimomura's speech follows:

"The war situation, as we note, is growing in gravity, and administrative affairs multiplying and becoming more and more complex.

"Then there is the fact that the Imperial Palace burned some time ago.

"The 100,000,000 people are at all times extremely anxious about the Highest, I am sure. I avail myself of the present opportunity to tell a thing or two of which I have learned about how the Highest is getting along.

"Prime Minister Suzuki, as is known to my hearers, served for a long time at the Imperial Court, close to the Throne. In fact, Admiral Suzuki as Prime Minister proceeds to the Imperial Palace almost every other day.

"I have been told by the Prime Minister that as far as his knowledge acquired from a long period of service at the Court goes, the Highest is in better health now than in the past and that days and nights the Highest is kept busy attending to State affairs, and that He in very excellent health is looking after affairs of State. These circumstances, he told me, are filling him with a feeling of awe.

"I have seen Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, too, and of him made an inquiry about the recent condition of the Highest. What he said was that he desired to have me communicate to the people that the Highest is in exceedingly good health, is inconvenienced because of the burning of the Imperial Palace but in enjoyment of good health is attending to affairs of State day and night. He asked me to ask the people to be at ease on that score.

"I take the opportunity of adding what I have been made to know as an individual. I have known for a long time, although I am not sure how I came into the knowledge, the words spoken by the Emperor Meiji when Prince Ito tendered his resignation. From what I have heard, the Emperor said that He could not resign although a Cabinet could, if it found that it was impossible for it to perform its function.

"The reigning Emperor, as is known to my hearers, as Prince Regent looked after affairs of State for a long time. Since the time when the China Affair broke out, which was in the era of Showa, the Cabinet has changed eight times in all. The first Konoye Cabinet, as is general knowledge, was in office at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair. After it came the Hiranuma Cabinet followed by the Abe and the Yonai Cabinets. Then the second Konoye Cabinet was formed. After it the Tojo Cabinet came, then the Koiso and lastly the Suzuki Cabinets.

"Cabinets came and went eight times during the period. I think I may say that there were Cabinet changes at the rate of one a year. With such frequency political changes have come about when the country is confronted with a situation of a gravity unequalled since the founding of the Empire.

"We find a feeling for which we have no words of expression when we perceive that His Majesty the Emperor is attending to State affairs from day to day and from night to night in a period of frequent political changes. We, as subjects, cannot but be under a profound feeling of awe as this.

"The present is not the time when we can hope to have done our duty to the Throne by merely sacrificing our lives for it."

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Mobilization of the Railway Workers

In accordance with the order issued last Monday, National Volunteer Corps units comprising all railway workers are being called out into active service today to constitute the Railway Volunteer Fighting Corps which will be formally organized on August 1. Although the National Volunteer Corps has now been in existence for some time, this is the first case in which any unit of the Volunteer Corps is actually being transformed into a unit of the Fighting Corps. That the railroad workers should be the first occupational group to be mustered into active service under the new Volunteer Military Service Law is altogether fitting in view of the critical importance of transport activities under the present wartime emergency conditions.

The conversion of the National Volunteer Corps units among the railway workers into a Volunteer Fighting Corps does not, of course, mean that these workers will forthwith take up arms and engage in combat duties as soldiers. Neither the National Volunteer Corps, as a people's reserve organization, nor the Volunteer Fighting Corps, which is such an organization mobilized into active service, is intended primarily to shift civilians from their normal occupational functions to the actual wielding of arms as combat troops, although the Volunteer Fighting Corps will assuredly engage in active fighting if the necessity should ever arise. Rather, the chief function of these organizations is to facilitate the fullest utilization of the manpower of the nation as auxiliaries to the armed services in carrying on the work of production, distribution, relief and rehabilitation, and construction which are so essential to the smooth functioning of the life of the nation to the end that the armed forces may be most adequately sustained.

The significance of the mustering of the railway workers into the Railway Volunteer Fighting Corps, therefore, lies in the fact that, while engaging in their customary occupation of operating the railways, these railway workers will henceforth be under the direct command of the Army General Staff and subject to military regulation and discipline. It means the perfect integration of the transport activities of the nation with the supreme task of national defense.

The vital character of transport activities under wartime conditions requires no argument. Transportation is the blood-stream which nourishes and sustains the very life of the nation, and the nation cannot carry on the war successfully unless its transportation system is functioning efficiently. Knowing this fact, the enemy is increasingly bound to make the railways one of the major objectives of his attacks as the air raids upon Japan are stepped up in intensity with the developing character of the war, while the railways will become even more a primary object of attack once the expected invasion of the Japanese mainland materializes.

In view of this situation, the mobilization of all the railway workers into the Railway Volunteer Fighting Corps is a logical step in making secure the nation's defense. Placing the railway workers under unified military control will assure that the railroads will function with maximum effectiveness under whatever strains the conditions of actual warfare may impose. It constitutes one more example of the manifold ways in which Japan is resolutely marshalling her total power to resist the invader to the very limit of her strength.

The World-Wide Opposition

The character of the war being carried on in East Asia by the Anglo-Americans needs no reiteration. The Anglo-American actions in East Asia and in Europe of course are inseparably related and the Anglo-American policy toward Europe after the collapse of Germany sharply reveals their true imperialistic character. With the termination of the war in Europe, the Anglo-Americans have completely cast aside their disguise. However they may for a time exercise their will through the power they have gained by their military victory, their policy of imperialistic oppression is bound to cause a recrudescence of opposition on the part of the European peoples.

In East Asia the struggle against Anglo-American imperialism and aggression goes on still more intensely. Although the Anglo-Americans are striving to create the impression that Japan alone is their enemy in East Asia, that is far from the truth. They must fight all of the peoples of East Asia as their enemy. The struggle in India is a struggle for liberation from British imperialism. The strife in China is not a civil war. Fundamentally, it is the struggle of the Chinese people against Anglo-American imperialism. The United States attempted to increase its power of domination over China by bringing about a Chungking-Yenan conciliation, but failed to attain its aim through the stiff opposition of Yenan. With the Anglo-Americans now designing military encroachment upon China with the excuse that this is necessary for the prosecution of the war against Japan, a trend may be seen even among Chungking circles to oppose this move. Yenan of course has been opposed for some time to any Anglo-American military advance into China.

These struggles against the United States and Britain in India and China are merely the manifestation of the common East Asiatic move against the Anglo-American design to bring all of East Asia again under their evil domination. The peoples of East Asia are united in their efforts to liberate their region from Anglo-American imperialism and to bring about their own advancement. As the Anglo-American armed action in East Asia increases in violence, so too will East Asia's opposition to the Anglo-Americans increase in intensity. For the peoples of East Asia know through the Anglo-American actions in Europe that the war being carried on ostensibly against Japan is merely a preparation for the armed suppression of the East Asiatic movement for independence and advancement.

CULTURE SESSION OPENS

Karuizawa Colony Hears Talks Given by Tatewaki, Negishi

Under the auspices of Kaju Nakamura, the first meeting of the 16th session of the Summer College of the Oriental Cultural Association was held at Karuizawa on July 21, as scheduled. Quite a number of German residents attended the function.

Professor Kanaya Tatewaki explained his system of teaching the Japanese language. The professor has a patent system of teaching which will facilitate the spread of the language and, consequently, that of culture and principles characteristic of the Japanese.

The next speaker was Dr. Yoshitaro Negishi, who spoke about the feelings that the Japanese mass of people entertain toward shrines and temples. He analyzed the connection between Japanese belief and its symbols, and concluded that destruction of shrines, temples and symbols will not destroy the people's belief in religious exercise. With or without external symbols, the Japanese tenure of their belief is very intense and strong, he stated. In the real sense of the term, the Japanese are idol-worshippers. He further explained the meaning of Kami and the Japanese belief in future life.

In the coming meetings of the Summer College, eminent scholars will continue their lectures on various aspects of Japanese culture. Karuizawa has now a large number of foreigners, whose time, it is hoped, will be profitably spent in learning something about Japan through the instrumentality of such institutions.

U.S.S.R. AND CHINA

Criticisms Directed Against Chungking's Dictatorship

By RINJIRO HARAKO

III

By taking together the foregoing two articles written by Avalin, his views are that the Chungking regime is an undemocratic organization having a semi-feudal social and economic structure as its pillars and depending on a fascistic dictatorship as its policy. Thus, it is impossible to realize the democratization of China on the basis of the present Chungking regime. The present strife between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party may appear as a struggle between political parties over political power; actually, however, it is a struggle between a power endeavoring to maintain reactionalism and the old order and another power desiring the realization of progress and of democracy. Thus, in order to bring about the realization of China's national unification, mere harmony and cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party will not be sufficient. On the contrary, it is imperative that the reactionary elements of the Chungking regime should be wiped out completely and a new government of national unity representing the positive will of the people should be established upon the negation of the Chungking regime. There is no other means of saving China from becoming fascistic. Such is the view of Avalin, and the Soviet Government.

According to the Soviet Union, the real democratic representative in China is the Yenan power "having five special guerrilla districts in North China which include a population of 50,000,000 and eight special guerrilla districts in Central and South China which include a population of 30,000,000 (as given by the New York Herald Tribune); and there is no reason to believe that the Chungking regime represents or reflects the will of the people. And the Chungking regime is described by the Kueichow Jihpao (April 24 1943 issue) as "confiscating the private property of soldiers on the front, despoiling their domestic lives and of selling their children—a fact frequently seen and which the Chinese people should bear with patience and fore-bearance, the people being unable to combat the existence of this regime." The Soviet Union believes that, since the Chungking regime has nothing to do with democracy, the allied nations not only need not aid it but should not aid it. The Soviets contend that the allied nations should support the Yenan regime only and that the only way to China's democratization is by way of Yenan.

'Poland of Asia'

The British journal Economist has characterized the Soviet policy toward China as "the Polandization of Asia." The pivotal point of Soviet policy towards China resembles in many respects Soviet policy towards Poland. Yenan corresponds in China to the Warsaw regime in Europe, while the Chungking regime may be likened to the Polish exile regime in London. The Soviet Union succeeded in its demand of a national unity government for Poland; and she is also demanding the establishment of a democratic government based on national unification for China. For the Soviet Union, the Chungking regime is an anti-Soviet Fascistic regime just as is the London Exile Polish regime. The idea of the "Polandization of Asia" as the characteristic of Soviet policy towards China is a very interesting idea, for there is a striking similarity between the two cases. However, the fact remains that there is an essential difference between Poland and China.

The first point to be taken into consideration is that the relative position of the Polish exile regime in London and of the Warsaw regime is entirely different from that of the Chungking and Yenan regimes in China. In the case of Poland it is the Warsaw regime which has the real power in its home country and which is supported by the Soviet Union while the Polish exile regime in London is only "a distant dog which is barking," so to speak. But in China the Chungking regime possesses real political power in territories outside those of the Nanking Government; while the Yenan regime is an illegal existence although it possesses real power within its own sphere of influence. The second point to be noted is the fundamental difference between the relations of power and interests between the Soviet Union and Britain in regard to Poland and those between the United States and the Soviet Union in regard to China. While in Poland the pendulum is inclined towards the Soviet Union, in China it is inclined towards the United States. While the American voice in China is real, that of the Soviet Union in the same country is potential. That the government of national unity for Poland is to be constituted with the Warsaw regime as its center has been admitted by the Yalta declaration; but the problem of establishing a new unified government in China on the basis of the Yenan regime is something impossible of realization in actuality. If the Soviet demand for the establishment of a national unity government is accepted, it will cause the Soviet Union adopt the Balkan formula with the Chungking regime as the center.

America and Soviets in China

It is an undeniable fact that the Soviet press offensive against the Chungking regime has had the effect of throwing that Chinese regime into confusion and making the United States uneasy; however the Soviet offensive cannot be said t possess a decisive influence. It is an easy task to dwell on the Soviet diplomatic offensive towards China and to expatiate upon American-Soviet friction and strife in that country. However, such a superficial conception is far from reality for it is only transferring the power and voice of the Soviet Union in Europe to East Asia in imagination and intentionally under-evaluating the power and voice of the United States in China. The deciding factor of the relative voice of America and the Soviet Union in China is their comparative real power in that country and their war efforts in the war against Japan. Even a child will realize the preponderant power the United States possesses in China since the Soviet Union is not participating in the Pacific War. To point to the supposed crisis of American-Soviet relations in China may win popular applause, but it is highly unthinkable that the Soviet Union will risk her own existence by competing with the United States in China. The Kremlin is not so unrealistic in its policy towards China.

There is much possibility of the Soviet Union extending her own power in China by utilizing the Yenan regime, but there are natural limits to such a policy. One must not forget the fact that there are powerful factors which are conditional for utilizing the Chinese Communist Party in the Soviet policy of controlling the Chinese affairs. It is true that the Chinese Communist Party possesses a big armed force which is second only to that of the U.S.S.R. Communist Party; moreover it is a powerfully armored force. However, it is wrong to suppose that the Yenan regime is directly under the Soviet influence. There will be many stages until the Yenan regime becomes such. On the other hand, Soviet policy in China cannot be said to be negative and passive; on the contrary, it is rather positive as far as objective conditions are concerned.

Soviet Aim in China

The Soviet Union's policy in China can not be carried out with consideration to her own interests alone. For, if she should attempt to attain her interests in China, she will have to make sacrifices in other parts of the world. Thus, however unrelentless the Soviet view of Chungking may be, the most that the Soviet Union is able to do in China now is to check the monopolistic voice of the United States to stop the anti-Yenan operations of the Chungking regime and to forestall Chungking's anti-Soviet operations. However, the Soviet Union will have to make bigger demands in order to realize these points.

The aims and significance of the recent visit to Moscow of Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, may be interpreted variously. However, it is unthinkable that his object was to urge the Kremlin to participate in the war against Japan under the whip of the United States. While there are so many factors from which we can draw various conclusions, it may be said that Soong's visit will most probably be followed by the conclusion between the Soviet Union and Chungking of a treaty of amity which will form the premise of the Soviet "defense outpost" in East Asia. But if such a treaty should also include some provision for mutual assistance, it will represent a Soviet victory in the present stage of Soviet policy in China.

(End)

News and Views

Finally the much delayed public trial of 89-year-old Marshal Philippe Petain, chief of the now defunct "State of France," opened on July 23 at the Palais de Justice in Paris.

This was largely due to the pressure exerted from the Leftist faction. Apparently, the Government wished to postpone the trial and then drop it if possible. The Government has been in dire fear of the reaction that may come from the Right Wing group in France which is represented by Marshal Petain himself. In fact, the Government has been much more afraid of the effect on the Government itself by the opening of the trial. Another reason is that the Government has been unable to forecast the results of possible outbursts of public sympathy toward Petain.

However, the Government at the same time has been obliged to face increasing demand from the Leftists. Recent municipal elections ended in a victory for the Leftists and the Government was driven to a position where it was forced to open the trial disregarding its original intention. While the Leftists have openly asserted its opposition to Petain as a representative of the Right Wing influence in France, the latter on the other hand, has been attempting to spread its influence by playing on the sympathy shown by the French nation toward the Marshal.

Therefore, it can be said that the trial of Marshal Petain is not a mere trial of one person, but a trial of one-half of the nation against the other and, in this connection there are some who have likened Petain's trial to the second "Dreyfuss" case. President Charles de Gaulle's position in this case is that he will be opposed by one-half of the nation regardless of the outcome of the trial.

The fact that one-half of the nation will be opposed by the other half forebodes the continuation of the unhappy state of affairs in France since the Revolution.

SPECIAL ATTACK SPIRIT IS KEY TO FINAL VICTORY

Yomiuri-Hochi Analyzes Requisites For Switching Over To Offensive

I

Posing the question: "What will be the situation if the enemy, underestimating our air strength and political unity, tries to force through landing operations on the Japanese mainland?" the Yomiuri-Hochi discusses Japan's chances for victory. The article follows:

Although we cannot make detailed forecasts regarding the scale, time and place of the enemy's landing operations, the enemy is reportedly boasting that he will mobilize 3,500,000 airmen, 3,000,000 seamen and 3,500,000 land troops, making a grand total of 10,000,000 men, in the Greater East Asia war zone to carry out these landing operations. It goes without saying that elements of threat and propaganda are contained in these figures.

As the enemy is fully cognizant of the fact that the forces now deployed by him in the Pacific are insufficient for this purpose, it is possible that he will plan to land large forces on the Japanese soil after most careful preparations in this connection. There is, however, a limit to the shipping bottoms at his disposal. Hanson Baldwin has said that three transports would be needed in the Pacific war area where one vessel was sufficient in the European war theater. Eighteen tons of shipping bottoms were needed for each man during the landing operations in Western Europe. Therefore, this would mean that 54 tons of shipping bottoms would be needed for each man in order to carry out landing operations on the Japanese mainland. On the basis of 16 tons per man, this would mean that 48,000,000 tons of shipping bottoms would be necessary for 3,000,000 men.

Enemy's Transport Capacity

According to a report by Emory Land, director of the U.S. Wartime Marine Transport Bureau, it was revealed that the enemy's total shipping tonnage amounted to approximately 35,000,000 tons, or 5,623 vessels, at the end of 1943. Of this, 17,000,000 tons were for the use of the army and navy, 17,000,000 tons for strategic purposes, 1,100,000 tons for oversea trade, and 2,800,000 tons for coastal navigation. Even if these figures were reliable, it would be impossible for the enemy to transport 3,000,000 troops. Even should the enemy utilize all of the 17,000,000 tons of shipping bottoms allotted to the use of the army and navy, he would be barely able to transport 800,000 troops. Therefore, the number of troops in the first wave of the enemy attack during his landing operations on the Japanese mainland absolutely cannot far exceed one million.

On the other hand, Japan would be able to immediately gather a force several times larger than that of the enemy regardless of the spot where the latter might land on the Japanese mainland. Even should the communication and transportation networks be cut off by enemy bombings, the Japanese troops would not lose its mobility. Above all, countless numbers of Japanese troops would continue the attack against the enemy over the dead bodies of their comrades at the front, to say nothing of the National Volunteer Corps who would slash their way into the enemy one after another. Supposing that ten Japanese are able to kill one enemy soldier, 10,000,000 troops and members of the National Volunteer Corps would be sufficient to annihilate one million enemy troops.

The aforementioned supposition is based on the assumption that the enemy is able to land on Japanese shores without being hampered by landbased Japanese air units. It is certain that the enemy will mobilize his entire land-based air force and carrier planes on the occasion of his landing operations on the Japanese mainland, and that he will land his troops only when he thinks he has absolute superiority in the air over strategic points. It goes without saying that his major weapon would still remain his carrier-borne air force. America's task forces are the pathfinder and the major strength of the enemy's invasion forces.

Japan Ups Air Power

However, it is certain that Japan will freely use her great air strength, which she is currently preserving and strengthening while enduring the unendurable, to intercept the enemy and to cope with the decisive war on the Japanese mainland which will determine the fate of the Empire. It is certain that her Special Attack Corps on the sea and her Special Attack Corps in the air will plunge into the enemy's fleet and air force. It is sure that they will seal the fate of enemy aircraft carriers at the initial stage of the battle and will deal annihilative blows against enemy convoys by fully displaying their dreadful power.

The numerous airports on the Japanese mainland, which are blessed with advantageous topographical conditions, will become bases for our Special Attack Corps on the occasion of the enemy invasion, while the ports and bays will become front bases for our Special Attack Corps on the sea. Japan's air strength, which has not been deceived by the enemy's diverting tactics and which has been preserved and strengthened, and the anger and hatred of the Japanese people for the enemy will explode right in the groups of enemy aircraft carriers on this occasion.

Land-Based Planes Superior

The mobile power of a land-based air force is three times greater than that of a force of carrier-borne planes and there is definite significance in possessing a network of air bases on land—facts which have been proved by the history of war. There are numerous groups of air bases on the Japanese mainland which possess great vertical extensions. The organic use of these groups of air bases on land will give one a position of absolute advantage in both the offensive and on the defensive. When the carrier-borne planes from enemy task forces which suddenly raided the Kanto district on July 10 attempted "drawing-out," as well as attritive tactics on Japan, our air units side-stepped their attempts by cleverly utilizing the network of bases thrown all over the country and succeeded in limiting damage to the minimum. This illustrates clearly the negative significance of the groups of land bases in defensive fighting. Japan will be able to turn the war in her favor when she deploys elastic operations with her fully adjusted groups of bases and carries out an onslaught on the groups of enemy aircraft carriers by concentrating air strength at strategical points while leaving others on the defense against enemy planes.

Japan is waiting for the enemy to come to her own shores. When the enemy comes, Japan will deploy a powerful air offensive and will concentrate her attacks on enemy warships centered around aircraft carriers. The simultaneous and concentrated offensives by our air units from their bases throughout the mainland will surely inflict fatal blows on the enemy warships and transports and will compel the enemy to perform a funeral march in the Pacific.

An important reason why the Japanese forces have been steadily pushed backwards for four years regardless of their brilliant attacks on the Solomons during the initial stages of the war and for the complete turnabout of the war trend, by which the stage wherein a decisive war on the Japanese mainland is faced may be attributed to the long distances which separated the war areas from the Japanese mainland and made it difficult for Japan to supplement her forces at will. Another reason is that Japan's productive power, especially her aircraft output, could not keep up with the attrition brought about by the war.

Supply Lines

It is therefore a dangerous thing to continue to base comment on Japan's strategic structure on the length of supply lines alone in the present stage when we are confronted with a decisive battle on the mainland. However, it goes without saying that the superiority of the geopolitical structure of the Japanese mainland as considered from the standpoint of supply lines cannot be commented upon in the same breath as in the case of the Solomons, the Marianas, the Philippines or the Okinawas. During the Philippine campaign, America had to put up with the disadvantage of transporting supplies over a distance of nearly 3,000 kilometers. Japan's supply lines in this case stretched a distance of 1,200 kilometers. In the case of the Okinawas, the battle was on an isolated island still separated a distance of 600 kilometers from the Japanese mainland. Regardless of how rich a nation may be in quantities of production, she will still be confronted with considerable difficulties in maintaining constant supplies for her air strength, due to the especially high degree of attrition. The difficulties are aggravated when large volumes of supplies to far-flung battlefronts, which are separated by long distances from production centers on the mainland have to be maintained, especially when it is considered that the air forces on these fronts have to be kept in fully equipped condition. The natural rate of attrition of aircraft is 30 per cent even in peacetime. The wartime rate in enemy countries has increased to 120 per cent.

A single airplane turned out by a factory in the present stage of war, when the enemy is to be intercepted on Japanese soil, can be utilized to its maximum degree as a warplane over the battlefields of the mother country and the factory can display its maximum productive power. In this case it can be said that the plane is sent directly from the factory to the battlefield. Our supply line has become literally zero with the Japanese mainland becoming the focal point of the war. The enemy on the contrary has to fight us at the terminus of his supply lines which extend several thousand kilometers from his homeland.

(To Be Continued)

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, July 26

BE RESOLUTE!

MAINICHI—The American war leaders had five aims in mind when they sent their task forces to the waters off Japan. They are, domestic propaganda to up the flagging morale of the American public, overseas propaganda, the Postdam Conference, preparations for the main operations against Japan, and last but not the least in importance, destruction of the Japanese fighting spirit.

At this critical stage of the war, however, it is not for the Japanese to be cowed by the enemy. Now is the time to show the enemy the true mettle of our fighting spirit!

Some people are inclined to say that it is a sign of weakness to seek shelter during air raids, but they are definitely mistaken. If bombs and shells can be avoided, they should be avoided. If not, then we must face them. That is the correct view and quite in line with the Japanese fighting spirit which does not countenance foolhardiness, or risking ones life for nothing.

The same can be said as regards the intercepting operations against enemy air raiders. It does not pay to waste valuable strength in non-critical moments.

Japanese war leaders have on many occasions assured the nation that all preparations have been made to counter an enemy invasion. Some people, however, are not content with this explanation, they want a more detailed account. In this connection, our leaders would like to take the public into their confidence, but this is impossible in times of war, for it might be giving the enemy vital information.

The war situation today is critical, but the fighting services have made it clear that they will grasp final victory at the opportune moment—is not that enough for us Japanese?

WEATHERMAN PREDICTS ARRIVAL OF HOT SPELL

Agriculturists to Study Rice Crops in Northern Areas Due To Low Temperature

"Hot weather will come all of a sudden," predicted Dr. Sakuhei Fujiwara, Chief of the Central Meteorological Observatory, it is reported by the Asahi. Regarding the low temperature as in early May or late in October, Dr. Fujiwara further said, "Considering that the temperature went down suddenly, I think that real hot days will come all of a sudden. This cool weather is not good for our health though we may like it. We must, therefore, be careful not to catch cold or have stomach trouble."

How would this cool weather affect the production of agricultural foodstuffs? In order to investigate the growth of rice plants in the Tohoku and Hokuriku areas, the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry and the Agricultural Experimental Station have dispatched some of their staff members to those areas.

In this connection, Yoichiro Fukushima of the Agricultural Experimental Station stated: "According to reports by the Central Meteorological Observatory, ordinary temperature was to be maintained during July and August, and it should have become really hot around July 23. We thought then that this extraordinary cool weather would soon return to normalcy.

"Ordinarily during the hottest period of summer, the temperature runs between 27 to 30 degrees Centigrade. Particularly during the period when rice plants grow, the temperature must be over 17 degrees. The temperature during the past few days has not gone up any higher than 15 degrees, that is, not much higher than in March or April. Even in 1941 which suffered from a bad harvest the temperature was higher than these days around this time. If the temperature does not go up higher than 17 degrees, rice plants are apt to be spoiled.

"In the Niigata area where rice was planted early, this cool weather, I think, has hampered the growth. To investigate the real condition in the northern area, some staff members of the Experimental Station have been dispatched to the Tohoku and Hokuriku areas. In order to deliberate on the result of the investigation, a meeting is scheduled to be held on July 25 and 26 at the Experimental Station in Konosu, Saitama Prefecture, and all heads of experimental stations throughout Japan are expected to participate in the meeting.

"If the weather changes and the temperature goes up within 10 days or so, the worst kind of damage on rice plants will be averted and the rice which was planted late may show abundant growth, and then we can expect a good harvest.

"As scientific measures to prevent damage by this peculiar weather, we have no other means but to use some kind of 'medicine' or raise the temperature of the water. We have at present sufficient 'medicine' which can be effectively used through more efforts on the part of farmers. As to the increase of the temperature of the water, I hope the method will be more widely employed throughout the country."

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